

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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NECESSITY AND ADVANTAGE OF EXERCISE.

The necessity of action is not only demonstrable from the fabric of the body, but evident from observation of the universal practice of mankind; who, for the preservation of health, in those whose rank or wealth exempts them from the necessity of lucrative labour, have invented sports and diversions, which, though not of equal use to the world with manual trades, are yet of equal fatigue to those that practise them, and differ from the drudgery of the husbandman or manufacturer, only as they are acts of choice and therefore performed without the painful sense of compulsion. The huntman rises early, pursues his game through all the dangers and obstructions of the chase, swims rivers, & scales precipices, till he returns home no less harassed than the soldier, and has perhaps sometimes incurred as great hazard of wounds or death; yet he has no motive to incite his ardour; he is neither subjugated to the commands of a general, nor dreads any penalties for neglect and disobedience; he has neither profit nor honor to expect from his perils and his conquests, but toils without the hope of mural or civic garlands, and multi content himself with the praise of his tenants and companions.

But such is the constitution of man, that labour may be filled its own reward; nor will any external incitements be requisite, if it be considered how much happiness is gained, and how much misery escaped by frequent and violent agitations of the body.

Ease is the utmost that can be hoped from a sedentary and unactive habit; ease, a neutral state between pain and pleasure. The dance of spirits, the bound of vigour, readiness of enterprise, and defiance of a fatigue, are reserved for him that braces his nerves, and hardens his fibres, that keeps his limbs pliant with motion, and by frequent exposure, fortifies his frame against the common accidents of cold and heat.

With ease, however, if it could be secured, many would be content; but nothing terrestrial can be kept at a hand.—Ease if it is not rising into pleasure, will be falling towards pain; and whatever hope the dreams of speculation may suggest of observing the proportion between nutriment and labour, and keeping the body in a healthy state by supplies exactly equal to its waste, we know, that, in effect, the vital powers unexcited by motion, grow gradually languid; that as their vigor fails, obstructions are generated; and that from obstructions proceed most of those pains which wear us away slowly with periodical tortures, and which, though they suffer life to be long, condemn it to be useless, chain us down to the couch of misery, and mock us with the hopes of death.

Exercise cannot secure us from that dissolution to which we are decreed; but while the soul and body continue united, it can make the association pleasing, and give probable hopes that they shall be disjoined by an easy separation. It was a principle among the ancients, that acute diseases are from heaven, and chronic from ourselves. The dart of death indeed falls from heaven; but we poison it by our own misconduct: to die is the fate of man; but to die with lingering anguish is generally his folly.

It is necessary to that perfection of which our present state is capable, that the mind and body should both be kept in action: that neither the faculties of the one nor of the other be suffered to grow lax or torpid for want of use; that neither health be purchased by voluntary submission to ignorance, nor knowledge cultivated at the expense of that health, which must enable it either to give pleasure to its possessor or assistance to others. It is too frequently the pride of students to dispense those amusements and recreations which give to the rest of mankind strength of limbs and cheerfulness of heart. Solitude and contemplation are indeed seldom consistent with such still in common exercises or sports as is necessary to wake them to be practised with delight: and no man is willing to do that of which the necessity is not pressing and immediate when he knows that his awkwardness must make him ridiculous. Thus the man of learning is often resigned, almost by his own consent, to languor and pain; and while in the pro-

fection of his studies he suffers the weariness of labour, is subject by his course of life to the maladies of idleness.

I have always admired the wisdom of those by whom our female education was instituted, for having contrived that every woman of whatsoever condition should be taught some arts of manufacture, by which the vacuities of leisure and domestic leisure may be filled up. These arts are the more necessary as the weakness of their sex and the general system of life debar ladies from many employments, which, by diversifying the circumstances of men, preserve them from being cumbered by the rust of their own thoughts. I know not how much of the virtue and happiness of the world may be the consequence of this judicious regulation. Perhaps the most powerful fancy might be unable to figure the confusion and slaughter that would be produced by so many piercing eyes and vivid understandings, turned loose at once upon mankind, with no other business than to sparkle and intrigue, to perplex and to delirium.

For my part, whenever chance brings within my observation a knot of misses busy at their needles, I consider myself as in the school of virtue; and though I have no extraordinary skill in plain work or embroidery, look upon their operations with as much satisfaction as their governesses, because I regard them as providing a security against the most dangerous snares of the soul, by enabling themselves to exclude idleness from their solitary moments, and with idleness her attendant train of passions, fancies, and chimeras, fears, sorrows, and desires. Ovid and Cervantes will inform them that love has no power but over those whom he catches unemployed; & Hector, in the Iliad, when he sees Andromache overwhelmed with terrors, sends her for consolation to the loom and the distaff.

It is certain that any wild and vain imagination never takes such firm possession of the mind, as when it is found empty and unoccupied. The old peripatetic principle, that nature abhors a vacuum, may be properly applied to the intellect, which will embrace any thing, however absurd or criminal, rather than be wholly without an object. Perhaps every man may date the predominance of those desires that disturb his life and contaminate his conscience, from some unhappy hour when too much leisure exposed him to their incursions; for he has lived with little observation either on himself or others, who does not know that to be idle is to be vicious.

JOHNSON.

The Editors of the MEDICAL REPOSITORY, TO THE PUBLIC.

The Friends of science, and especially the Physicians in the United States, are invited to attend to the progress of an American work, entitled "*The Medical Repository, and Review of American publications on Medicine, Surgery, and the auxiliary branches of Philosophy*," conducted by Samuel L. Mitchell, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in the College of New-York, &c. and Edward Miller, M. D.

The first department of this work is devoted to original essays, chiefly written in America, on various subjects of practical medicine and Surgery—on medical philosophy—on chemistry, and its application to the materia medica, to physiology, to public economy, and to the arts—on agriculture, natural history, and useful projects and inventions in America—including particularly an account of a large share of our natural productions, a great body of facts and documents relative to our epidemic diseases, especially the yellow fever, and an interesting chemical discussion, as carried on in this country, concerning the points in variance between the Phlogisticians and their opponents. The second department is assigned to a review of the more respectable publications made in America on the above mentioned subjects; exhibiting the substance of the works, extracts from their contents, and opinions on their objects and value. And the third department contain a large mass of medical and philosophical intelligence, collected from Europe as well as America, especially new modes of treating diseases; new remedies introduced into practice; and new hints, facts, doctrines, discoveries, inven-

tions, &c. extracted from periodical and other publications; together with all the information the Editors can obtain by an extensive correspondence, foreign and domestic: The whole forming a full and regular exhibition of the state and progress of medical and philosophical knowledge in Europe and America.

The number of communications from all parts of the United States seems to confer on the Medical Repository the stamp of a National Work. Many of these communications exhibit an extent of learning, and talents for observation and enquiry, which would do honor to the oldest and most enlightened countries. Nor have these communications been received only from physicians. Among the clergy and lawyers, as well as other classes of citizens, are found contributions of great merit, whose papers not only reflect credit on the authors, but indicate the zeal of those professions, and of the community in general, for the promotion of liberal science. In a young society whose literary scientific resources are yet only beginning to be explored, these examples must produce the best effects; and it is with patriotic pride as well as grateful sensibility that the editors review such a mass of correspondence, which while it greatly enriches the work, affords to themselves a flattering proof of the favour of their country.

The Medical Repository is received on the other side of the Atlantic, with distinguished respect and approbation.—Large portions of its contents are translated into foreign languages, and the productions of many of our countrymen are thereby diffused over all Europe. This advantage, in addition to its general circulation in the United States, will render it one of the best vehicles for publishing the essays of such physicians and other friends of science in this country, as are willing occasionally to lend the aid of their researches in promoting the public welfare, and a prospect of a more enlarged intercourse with Europe, which present appearances hold out, must greatly enhance the value of this medium, for disseminating American discoveries and improvements throughout the learned world.

This work is published in quarterly numbers, four numbers annually forming an octavo volume of between 4 and 600 pages. Three complete volumes, and two quarterly numbers of the fourth volume, are already before the public. The copies of the two first volumes having become scarce some time ago, a second edition of them was undertaken and is now finished; so that complete sets of the volumes may hereafter be readily obtained. And the editors are determined to spare no exertions in the support and improvement of their plan, and in their endeavors to deserve that extraordinary degree of public patronage which they have uniformly experienced.

Messrs. T. & J. Swords, in New-York, the printers and publishers of this work, will be careful speedily to transmit a number of sets to booksellers in all the principal towns in the United States, in order to facilitate its general circulation.

N. B. It is respectfully suggested to the editors of newspapers in the United States, that they will materially aid the progress of science by inserting this notice once or oftener in their respective gazettes.

European Intelligence.

England.

LONDON, December 30.

A letter from general Berthier, of the army of Italy, relates the extraordinary exertions and consequent hardships which that army has experienced, in making its way through the mountains of snow that impeded the march through the passage of Spulgen; the energy of the French troops, according to this official account, could only be equalled by the indefatigable industry of general Macdonald, who was seen in every direction animating his men, by holding forth to them the most praiseworthy and soldierly example. It appears that this army has opened a communication between the Engadine and the Valteline by Mount-Berolina, and the Valley of Puthiava; this operation, however, was not performed without some loss; a strong detachment

of the 18th demi-brigade, and another of the second of dismounted buffurs, were turned and made prisoners on the occasion.

When the last accounts from Italy reached Paris, that army had advanced into the upper Engadine as far as Ponte, and remained in quiet possession of the communication through the valley of Fufchavia.

The Paris Journals also contain more letters lately received from A. Menou. He continues to state, that the country is in the most flourishing condition, and that it bids defiance to the combined efforts of all the enemies of France; there is a long interrogatory of the Mameluke who murdered gen. Kleber.

By the Lisbon mail which arrived yesterday we learn that all apprehensions of invasion of Portugal had subsided; but it has been thought prudent by government to continue the fortifications of the frontier towns of Bregenza, and Miranda. It was generally believed, by the best informed men in Lisbon, that an amicable arrangement was on the point of being concluded between Spain and Portugal. A courier from Madrid, with dispatches for the prince of Brazil, arrived at Lisbon 3 days before the King George left Tagus. Sir J. M. Fultney came over in the packet.

From the language which dropped from some of the members in parliament last night, we are not led to form any very sanguine hopes on the subject of peace.

American Intelligence.

New-Province.

NASSAU, (N. P.) January 27.

Yesterday arrived the private vessel of war, Swift, capt. Henderfon, by whom we are informed of the following disagreeable transaction.

The Swift on the 11th inst. in the Old Straits, gave chase to a vessel, which on coming near, they found to be a ship of war under American colours. The Swift then stood for Rock harbour on the Cuba coast, and came to anchor in five fathom water. The American pursued, but they disregarded her, knowing she was under friendly colours.

The American came to an anchor also at about half gun shot from the Swift. She then fired a shot into the Swift, and another and another till five guns were fired, the shot of which did some damage to the Swift. Captain Henderfon then got under way, and stood to the American; and when he got along side, demanded to know the reason why they fired into a vessel under the British flag. The Captain of the American vessel ordered him to drop his anchor, which captain Henderfon said he would do as soon as he could bring his vessel to the wind. At this instant he heard the captain of the ship give orders to pour a broadside into the schooner which was immediately complied with. Captain Henderfon suffered under the ship's quarter, and in his own defence, gave the ship his broadside, and at the same time put his vessel in stays, and gave the ship his other broadside made off. While the schooner was under the ship's quarter, the marines (40 in number) belonging to the latter, annoyed them very much. Captain Henderfon received a shot thro' his hand, and another through his thigh; one man was killed, and two or three dangerously wounded.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE, February 27.

On Monday last, a decent plain-dressed woman went into a store in this city, and enquired for chintzes and Irish linens.—The store keepers handed down those articles.—The woman, after examining them for some time, said she did not want them for herself, but for a lady in Old-Town, and would thank the gentlemen to send them over for her inspection; one of whom immediately took up three pieces of chintz and one of Irish linen chosen by this woman, & set out accompanied by her for the residence of this pretended lady. After they had proceeded some considerable distance, the woman stopped suddenly, and said she had left her glove at the store and wanted to return for it. The young gentleman conceiving her to be a lady, and thereby knowing himself bound by the rules of politeness

to pay her every possible attention, offered to take this trouble upon himself, provided the would condescend in his absence to have an eye towards the goods. She readily accepted his proffered services; but at his return, instead of keeping her eye upon the charge he had left to her care, he had put her hands upon it, and neither woman nor goods have been heard of since.

Massachusetts.

SALEM, February 12.

Capt. Nichol, in the Walker, touched at Espirito Santo, in the New Hebrides, for the purpose of procuring water and other refreshments. A canoe filled with armed natives, approached and made several circuits round the ship. Capt. N. not being able to bring them along side, ordered the boat to be lowered down, in tending to board the canoe, and there make the necessary enquiries. He was immediately attacked with arrows and bones, knocked down, and two of his men so severely wounded, that they died in a few days.—The crew on board manned another boat, and dispersed the natives. Capt. N. then carried his ship to another part of the island, moored her, and went in quest of water. As he approached the shore, he saw a number of armed natives upon the beach, who threw down their weapons to induce him to land. Before he had proceeded many yards, several signal guns gave him to understand that his ship was in danger—in attempting to return to his ship, he was followed by the natives, and wounded with an arrow. Several in the boat were likewise wounded, and one died.

Lexington, April 13.

THE MAIL.

We received no southern mail on Wednesday last, nor any eastern mail yesterday. There are now three eastern, and except a few papers, four or five southern mails due—the eastern mail has failed gradually, by arriving one week after it was due, for several weeks, until it failed entirely, and the southern has not arrived regularly, for upwards of three months. From present appearances, we could, with equal certainty, undertake to calculate the return of a comet, an earthquake, or an irruption of Mount Vesuvius, as we can when we shall receive another mail—we therefore trust our readers will not attribute the barrenness of our paper to any neglect on our part.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

MR. BRADFORD,

THE advocate of the post-office department, who appeared in your last, under the signature of "A Citizen," appears to have retraced the steps of his condutor (*Mr. Bradley*, assistant post-master general) in his attempt to defend the reputation of the post-master general, and thereby direct the public attention to the head of the department.

All the strictures which I have seen on the failure of the mail, have gone to attribute that failure to a defect in the department in general, and not to that of the head, or any particular member thereof; and are calculated to inform, more than to censure the post-master general.—But as Mr. Bradley, in his letter to Mr. Samuel H. Smith, has informed the public that the post-master general will pay no attention to news-paper complaints of failures in that department, it becomes absolutely necessary that some other mode should be resorted to, in order to procure a remedy for the evil.

It is certainly the duty of the subordinate officers in the department to give the post-master general regular information, but it is extreme doubtful whether that duty has been faithfully executed, and that doubt is increased upon reflecting that such information would often tend to criminate the very person whose duty it is to give it.

The Citizen acknowledges that "the post-office department diffuses its utility more feebly to individuals, than any other branch of government"—will he with equal candor, acknowledge that the failures in that department operate more to the injury of individuals, than in any other branch of government? and if so, it becomes indispensible necessary that the people should adopt such measures as are most likely to prevent that injury, and from the present view of affairs, none seems to present itself, which is likely to succeed, but a direct application to the executive.

The hackneyed cry of danger from inflammatory publications, has been too often made, in order to prevent an enquiry into the conduct of public officers, to be re-

garded as serious, and has been generally used by those whose official conduct will not bear investigation. If the post-master general has received regular information from sources to which he can give credit, the fault of the continuation of the evil, rests with him—if not, the fault is with those whose duty it is to give that information, and the evil in both cases is the same to the people at large.

It appears from the extract of a letter from the post-master general, published by the Citizen, that measures have been taken to prevent the failure of the mail through the wilderness—but has it had the desired effect? or has the post-master general been informed that but two mails have come regularly on that route, for more than three months?

If the continual mistakes which have occurred since the distribution system has taken place, is to be attributed to "the frequent changes which take place in the department," and the impossibility "that every qualification necessary, to make a deputy post-master an adept in that business," can be handed him with his commission," the system ought certainly to be abandoned, and the former one re-adopted, which was easily understood by the weakest capacity—but whether the post-masters at the distributing offices, have given the post-master general regular information of such mistakes, as well as the cause thereof, is not known—if they have not, it cannot be expected that he can take measures to remedy the evil, until he receives such information.

I am as unwilling to "inflame the public mind" improperly, as my fellow Citizen—but I am equally unwilling to perpetrate abuses in any department of government, when those abuses can be corrected without endangering the public tranquility.

A CITIZEN.

Lexington, 10th April, 1801.

SINGULAR INTEGRITY.

On the burning shores, defined as it were, only to glut an insatiable thirst for gold, a virtuous Dane exhibited unexampled proofs of integrity and humanity. At the forts of Fredericksburgh and Christiansburgh, situated on the gold coast, at a small distance from each other, the Danish African company, who, by virtue of their charter, were in possession of them, had exercised its privileges with that barbarity, of which the most polished nations have felt the example, in these devoted climes. This Dane, whose name was Shilderop, was the only one of its agents who had the resolution to renounce that cruelty to which custom had given a kind of sanction. So great was his reputation for humanity, and the confidence reposed in his probity, that the blacks would come three hundred miles to see him—and the sovereign of a distant country sent his daughter to him, with presents of gold and slaves, that this European, so revered through all the coasts of Nigritia, might give him a grand-fon. O Virtue! still dost thou exist in the breasts of those wretched beings, condemned to dwell with tigers, or groan beneath the yoke of their own species; they yet have hearts susceptible of the soft impressions of humanity and beneficence! Just and virtuous Dane, what march ever received so pure, so glorious an homage, as thy nation has seen thee enjoy? And where? Upon a sea, upon a continent degraded forever, by an infamous traffic of men exchanged for arms! and children sold by their parents! of crimes and misfortunes, carried on thro' two whole centuries. We cannot sufficiently deplore such horrors; and if we could, our lamentations would be useless.

SLANDER.

TO a mind truly susceptible of all the tender feelings there can be nothing so severely felt, nor so sensibly deplored, as Slander. Although there has been essay after essay written in reprehension of it; and although it has not escaped the pen of any of our modern as well as ancient moralists, still it is the prevailing vice of the age. The disagreeable effects of it are felt by every person whom it attacks, in whatever position in life he may be placed. It tends to sever all the tender ligaments of love and friendship; to annihilate all confidence between man and man; fills the mind with jealousy and distrust. It destroys the peace and order of society, breaks down the barriers of truth, perverts and mutilates the most innocent actions; and in short, renders man the most unhappy of all living creatures.

EFFECTS OF GAMING.

The sudden death of the eldest son of a very respectable Baronet, is said to have arisen from the following circumstance; the father finding his son extremely distressed and embarrassed, took him into his library, and told him that he would cheerfully relieve him from all his diffi-

culties upon two conditions; that he would state the extent of them without reserve, and give him his honour, after the payment of his debts, never to play again for any considerable sum: the son promised to comply with, and afterwards stated his debts to be twenty two thousand pounds, which were instantly discharged. However, not a week passed, before he unfortunately fell into his old habit, and at a fitting lost five thousand pounds more; on which the next morning, he put a pistol to his head, and blew out his brains.

[London paper.

CANDOUR.

True candour is altogether different from that guarded, inoffensive language, and that studied openness of behaviour, which we so frequently meet with among men of the world. Smiling very often, is the aspect, and smooth are the words of those who inwardly are the most ready to think evil of others. That candour which is a Christian virtue, consists, not in fairness of speech, but in fairness of heart. It may want the blandishment of external courtesy, but supplies its place with humane and generous liberality of sentiment. Its manners are unaffected, and its professions cordial. exempt on one hand, from the dark jealousy of a suspicious mind, it is no less removed on the other, from that easy credulity which is imposed on by every specious pretence.—It is perfectly consistent with extensive knowledge of the world, and with due attention to our own safety.—In that various intercourse, which we are obliged to carry on with persons of every different character, suspicion to a certain degree, is a necessary guard. It is only when it exceeds the bounds of prudent caution, that it degenerates into vice. There is a proper mean between undistinguishing credulity, and universal jealousy, which a sound understanding discerns, and which the man of candour studies to preserve.

He makes allowance for the mixture of evil with good, which is to be found in every human character. He expects none to be faultless; and he is unwilling to believe that there is any without some commendable quality. In the midst of many defects he can discover a virtue. Under the influence of personal resentment, he can be just to the merit of an enemy. He never lends an open ear to those defamatory reports and dark suggestions, which, among the tribes of the insensuous, circulate with so much rapidity, and meet with such ready acceptance. He is not hally to judge, and he requires full evidence before he will condemn. As long as an action can be ascribed to different motives, he holds it no mark of sagacity to impute it always to the worst. Where there is just ground for doubt, he keeps his judgment undecided; and, during the period of suspense, leans to the most charitable construction which an action can bear. When he must condemn, he condemns with regret, and without those aggravations which the severity of others adds to the crime. He listens calmly to the apology of the offender, and readily admits every extenuating circumstance which equity can suggest. How much sooner he may blame the principles of any sect or party, he never confounds, under one general censure, all who belong to that party or sect. He charges them not with such consequences of their tenets, as they refuse and disavow. From one wrong opinion, he does not infer the subversion of all sound principles; nor from one bad action, conclude that as regard to conscience is overthrown. When he "holds the mote in his brother's eye," he remembers "the beam in his own." He commiserates human frailty, and judges of others according to the principles by which he would think it reasonable that they should judge of him. In a word, he views men and actions in the clear sunshine of charity and good nature; and not in that dark and fullen shade which jealousy and party spirit throw over all characters.

EXTRACT

From a late London Paper.

There is at present in the Middlesex hospital, a young and delicate female, who calls herself Miss T.—L.—, and who is said to be related to some families of distinction; her story is very singular:—at an early period of her life, having been deprived by the villainy of a trustee of a sum of money bequeathed her by a deceased relation of high rank, she followed the fortunes of a young naval officer, to whom she was attached, and personated a common sailor before the mast, during a cruise in the north seas. In consequence of a lover's quarrel, she quitted her ship, and assumed for a time the military character; but her passion for the sea prevailing, she returned to her favorite element, did good service,

and received a severe wound on board Earl St. Vincent's ship on the glorious 14th February, and again bled in the cause of her country in the engagement off Camperdown. On this last occasion her knee was shattered, and an amputation is likely to ensue. This spirited female we understand, receives a pension of 20l. from an illustrious lady, which is about to be doubled.

EDUCATION.

THE public are hereby informed, that James H. Russell, late graduate from Williams College, Massachusetts, has opened a GRAMMAR SCHOOL, six miles east of Lexington, near the plantation of the Rev. Ambrose Dudley. The English, Latin and Greek languages, Arithmetic, Geography, Algebra, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, Rhetoric, Logic, History, Astronomy, Natural and Moral Philosophy, and any other branches of study taught in the eastern colleges of the United States, will be taught here, at the moderate price of Four Pounds a year—Board by the year in respectable families will not exceed Twelve Pounds.

Fayette county, April 10th, 1801.

P. S. The above School is under the patronage of the Rev. Ambrose Dudley and Mr. Leonard Young.

TAKE NOTICE.

ON the first day of May next, I shall attend with my Counselors appointed by the county court of Clarke county, at an entry made in the name of Richard Embury, in the words following—30th May, 1780; Richard Embury enters 400 acres upon a treasury warrant, on the waters of Licking, about 2 or 3 miles from Boone's settlement, an east course, including a sinking spring, and a tree marked I. E. above the spring, running up and down the ridge for quantity—Also an entry of Manassah Clanton, made the same day and date, as the above, and adjoining it on the north, to take depositions and perpetuate testimony to establish the beginning of said entries, and do such other acts as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

Jos. Forbes.

8th April, 1801.

WHEREAS, a certain Thomas Flowers of Bourbon county, has grossly defrauded me in a pretended sale of 1200 acres of land, lying in the Indiana Territory, a consideration for which I have paid to him several notes or bonds, to wit: one for 100 gallons of whiskey, due in two months from the date; one for 10 in whiskey, and a cow; one for 100 gallons of whiskey payable next Christmas; one for 200 gallons, payable in April 1802; and one other for 200 gallons whiskey, payable April 1803. As I am determined not to pay said notes or bonds until compelled by law, I caution any person against trading for them.

David Hopkins.

April 4th, 1801.

DO hereby forwarn all persons from crediting my wife or account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

George Smith, sen.

September 3th, 1800.

A List of Letters,

IN the post office of Danville, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the general post office, as dead letters.

A—Isaac Alderson, Lancaster near Danville.

B—Samuel Bell, Barren county; widow Benet, Madison court house; Patrick Boyle, Cynthia near Paris Bourbon; Jesse Burton, near Danville.

C—Thomas Chritty, near Danville, Mercer county; Jno. Crowet, Rockingham county, to be left in Danville post office.

H—David Hauffman, Henderson, care of Robt. Craddock, Danville, Kentucky; John W. Holt, attorney at law Green-town, Kentucky, to be left in Danville post office.

I—Leitia Jones, care of Robt. Craddock, Danville, Kentucky; Christopher Irvine, Madison county Kentucky.

K—Michel Kennear, care of Henry Thompson, Salt river, 2; James Kennedy, near orchard, Kentucky.

L—William Love, Mercer county, Kentucky.

M—Jas. Montgomery, Mercer county, Kentucky.

N—Wm. North, care of Robt. Craddock, Danville, Kentucky.

P—Andrew Preane, Madison county, Kentucky.

R—Joseph Richerson, sen. Greene county, Kentucky; Nathaniel Randolph, care of Thos. Davis, Kentucky; Dudley Roundtree, sen. Barren county, Kentucky.

S—William Sterling, Mercer county, 2; Susanna Sterling, Mercer county; George Semple, state of Kentucky, care of judge Allen, Danville; Thos. Shoemaker, near Danville, Isaac Shelby, Danville, 2.

T—William Terrel, crab orchard, Moses Trimble, Warren county.

W—Edward Wilson, care of Jas. Harlan, Kentucky; Philip white, near Danville, Kentucky.

Joseph Herlich, P. M.

Danville, 1st April, 1801.

A Variety of BOOKS & PAMPHLETS, On Religion, Politics, &c. For sale on reasonable terms, at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office, Lexington, which, if not taken out in three months, will be returned to the General Post-Office, as dead letters—

Rev. Robt. Armistrong, 2; Capt. Nat. Alby, 2; Jacob Alexander; Thomas Anderson, Falmouth; Samuel Ayres; Eliza Allen.

Theophilus Barton, care of Benjamin Parke; John Bell; Josias Berryman; John Barkely, Jefferson; Robt. Barr, Lexington, 2; Mich. Blake, care of John McNair; Mildred Bradley; John Blackmore; Thos. Barbour; Hugh Boyd, 2; James Beatty; Wm. Ballard; Dr. Redmond D. Barry; John Breckenridge, 5; Brouffell, care of John McNair; James Beving; Joseph Beatty, Clarke county; Philip Brink; Saml. Bogs, 2.

Dan. Collins; Jacob Creekbourn, Jefferson; Col. Wm. Clarke; Cath. B. Cook; Woodford; Allan Campbell, 2; Ben. S. Cox; Lewis Cattleman; Laven Clarke; Geo. Cleveland, Clarke county; Basil Crow; Wm. Cooper; Thos. Carnegie; Col. Bart. Collins; Rev. Mr. Craig; Mastin Clay; Maj. J. Galloway; Richmond Dedman; John Dougherty; Michael Dugan; Forbes Devery; Peter Ditzler.

Saml. Ervine; Capt. Littleberry Ellis. James French, Richmond; Leonard Fleming, 4; Ambrose Eggleston; John Francisco, Woodford; John Fleming; John Fontley; John Fritto.

Spencer Gill, Woodford; Andrew Gadgill; James Grey; Josiah Greaves; David Gillispie; Capt. Gray, Jefferson; John Graham; Will. Griffith.

Benj. Hodges, Harrison county; John Hill, 2; Eliza Hawkins; Capt. Henry Hughes; John Hopkins junior, 2; Thos. Herndon, 2; Moses Hoyer; Andrew Holmes; Nelson Henley; Jacob Heby; Andrew Hoyer; Saml. Hays; Mary Hind; Thos. Helm; Wm. Haynes; Geo. Hunt.

Harry Innis, 2; Thomas Irvin; Col. Wm. Irvine, Rich.

Thomas Johnson, Hickman road, 2; Wm. Johnson, John Jeffries, planifer, Dan.; John Krader; Ira G. Kreedland; Abram Keller; Geo. Thos. Kennedy; Rev. Wm. Kefner.

Geo. Linginfelter; Saml. Lusk; Thos. Lowtetter; Saml. Leonard; Thos. Love; Jacob E. Lehre; Itaba Lake; Jacob Lydick.

John Mose, Woodford county; Thos. Mendenhall, 3; Robt. McKinn; Thos. Montague; Will. McKinn; Will. McGuire; Nat. Massey, 2; John McNair; Saml. Marshall; Jacob Meyer, care of Dr. Tridler; Wm. Murray; Col. David Mead; James Morrow, care of revd. Mr. Rankin; Revd. James Moore; Wade Mobry; Robt. or Jas. McMullin; Francis M-Murdy.

David Nesbit, 2; Geo. Naylor; Will. B. New; Benj. Netherland; Pat. Neal; John Obannon.

Thos. Pickett, Clarke; Col. Wm. Price.

Mrs. Susan Quarles, Woodford. James Reley; Nat. Robinson, Boone county; James Ruffel; Joseph Rodgers; Eleanor Role; Wharton Randolph; Rev. Adam Rankin; Col. Wm. Ruffel; Wm. Robards.

John Scott & Son; Will. Sutton, Scott county, 2; John Spangler; Jos. Smith, care of revd. Mr. Welch; Lieut. G. W. Stall, 2; Dr. Starke; Col. W. Steel, Woodford, 2; David Shields; Richard Seely; Will. Shreve, Jefferson; Charles Seary, near Bourbon; Wm. Smith, care of James Morrison; Revd. Geo. Smith; Geo. Shackelford, 2; Col. Robt. Sanders; John Scott.

Asa Taylor; John Thompson; Fortunatus Tompkins; John Taylor; Col. Stephen Temple, 3; Wm. Thompson; Revd. John Thayer; Buckner Thurlton, 2; Dr. Peter Tridler; Walter Taylor; Revd. David Thomas; Capt. Zach. Taylor; Martha Thompson; Capt. Jon. Taylor, 4.

Benedict Vanradicles. Aaron Woodruff; Marcella Wadlington; Saml. Woodbridge; James Warson; Caleb Wallace, Woodford county; James Wallace, fadler; John Worton, care of Mr. McNair; Geo. Walker; Stephen Want.

JOHN W. HUNT, P. M.

April 1st, 1830.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Madison county, one three year old, Chestnut Sorrel filly, three feet white, about fourteen hands high, trot natural, with a black face, not branded; appraised to \$30.

Bellington M. Carty.

May 10th, 1830.

A FEW COPIES OF Mr. Jefferson's Inauguration Speech,

Printed on White Satin, and calculated for Framing, may be had at this Office.

FRESH SUPPLY.

MAGREAN & POYZER, Have just received from Lee & Co's FAMILY and MEDICINE WARE-HOUSE, Baltimore, a Large Supply of the most Celebrated

36 MEDICINES: Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges,

Which have, within two years past, given relief to upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS, of all ages, in various dangerous complaints, arising from worms and from foulness or obstruction in the stomach and bowels.

A peculiar excellence of this remedy is, its being suited to every age and constitution: it contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation, that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, though no worms exist in the body—but will without pain or griping cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infect the human body, are chiefly of four kinds: viz. the Veres or large round worms, the Ascarides, or like human worms, and lastly, the Tania, or tape worms, so called from their resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are, wild uneasiness, especially in the morning—bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the mouth—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes purging of speech—starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—irregular appetites sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and dark stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—trains and tumors at the bowels—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

We shall give occasionally, an account of cures, effected from a number of persons in this state.

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents, per bottle, The Genuine Ferrian Lotion, For Cleansing and Cleaning the FACE and SKIN.

Of all Scorbute and other Eruptions—particularly, freckles, Pimples, Pitts after the Small Pox, Inflammatory Redness, Swellings, Itch, and various Skin Burns, Prickly Heat, Premature Wrinkles, &c. &c. Rendering the skin delicately clear and soft, improving the complexion, restoring and preserving the bloom of youth.

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents, per bottle, 36 Church's Cough Drops, For the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA'S & CONSUMPTIONS,

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents per bottle, Infallible Ague & Fever Drops, For the cure of Agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bars, and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

These drops are particularly recommended to the inhabitants of low marshy countries, where the worst sort of agues generally prevail, which unless early attended to and speedily removed, injures the constitution exceedingly, and brings on dropsies, purrid fevers, and a variety of complaints, of the most dangerous and alarming nature. Many other medicines are daily offered to the public for the cure of this disorder, which, upon trial, have been found either dangerous or useless. The bark is the usual remedy made use of, but being a very nauseous medicine, and seldom taken in sufficient quantity, is very often failed; and children and those who have weak stomachs, are frequently led for want of a more easy and pleasant remedy.

Price 75 cents per box, The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or an infant a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart, which attends the application of other remedies.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE, For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended (Price 1 dollar per box),

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

Which have been attended with a degree of success highly gratifying to the inventor's feelings in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern of the United States, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy, has under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretion—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence—and do never fail to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—They are celebrated for removing habitual coldness—indigestion at the stomach, and feverish head—ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents per bottle, The Genuine Essence, and, 1 dollar per box, The Genuine Extract, of Mustard,

For the Cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Sprains, White Swelling, &c. and has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

Price 1 dollar and 50 cents per box, Dr. Hamilton's Elixer,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obsolete Coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consumptions, and is far superior to any other medicine for the WHOOPING COUGH.

Price 2 dollars, Indian Vegetable Specific, For the Cure of a Certain Disease.

Price 2 dollars, Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indolences, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of mercury, the dissipation peculiar to females at a certain period of life; banishing it, &c.

Price 50 cents, The Damask Lip Salve,

An elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and raw lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by Colds, Fevers, &c. Speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color, and delicate softness to the lips.

Price 75 cents per box, The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums,

This excellent preparation cleanses and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Price 50 cents, Dr. Hahn's True and Genuine German Corn Plaster,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing their root and branch, without giving pain.

Price 1 dollar per bottle, Dr. Hahn's Genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, defusions of the fluids, itching, and films, and cures, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Price 75 cents, Tooth-Ache Drops,

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

Price 1 dollar, The Anodyne Elixer,

For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache, &c. &c.

N. B. These medicines are sold as above, by appointment, and no where else in Kentucky.

Also may be had as above, Hooper's Female Pills, Anderfon's Scott's do, British Oil,

Godfrey's Cordial, Dr. James's Fever Powder, Tarlington's Balfom,

Dally's Elixer, &c. &c. &c.

Lexington, 3d April.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

LEXINGTON DISTRICT COURT,

February term, 1831.

Richard Crooks, Complainant,

against

William Fisher, Lemuel Crittendon and

Sucky his wife, and John Jones and

Sally his wife, heirs and legal Representatives of Benjamin Fisher, deceased,

Defendants,

In Chancery.

THE defendants having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next May term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law, another posted at the door of the court-house for Fayette county, and that this order be published at the door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Lexington, on some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A Copy, Teste,

Thos. Bodley, c. L. D. C.

BLANK BOOKS,

Of any description, may be had at this Office on the shortest notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE the satisfaction of informing their customers and others; that in consequence of an arrangement made by John Jordan Jun. they will be enabled to purchase the following articles of produce this season, viz. HEMP, WHEAT, FLOUR, AND TOBACCO,

For which they will give such prices as their present engagements and prospect will justify, which they hope will be found as liberal as any.

But as they have undertaken this business, with prospects indeed, too trifling even to compensate them for their services, they hope at least, to meet with better encouragement than what has heretofore been allotted by the Planters and Farmers of this state, to those who exported their Produce, and that a proper distinction will be made in favor of them, who, at all times have exerted themselves to embrace every opportunity of serving the Planters, &c.

It is with the utmost reluctance they take notice of an incontrovertible truth, that so far from meeting the encouragement due their exertions, they have hitherto had at all times given (unless when payment was made in produce) to others, who sold for cash only—in consequence of which, they had determined to pursue the same system of Commerce that is now so largely complained of by the Citizens at large, so long at least, until their competitors should either be obliged to undergo the same risk and trouble, or the Farmer and Planter take a more extensive view of his real interest—but being anxious to avoid their proportion of general censure, and to make their occupation as useful as possible, they have once more receded from their resolution, determined to purchase the productions of the soil, and trust to the liberality of the Farmer and Planter, to obviate those complaints in future.

The conditions on which they intend to take produce, are, the Cash Prices of the several articles—In return, they will continue to sell their goods at their usual low prices, for Cash or Produce. Those who may have more Produce than would be convenient for them to take in Goods, shall receive Cash, by allowing a reasonable credit, but no payments will be made either in Goods or Cash, until the delivery of the articles, and it is further expected that none will solicit an advance, as it is impossible for them (in consequence of the numerous disappointments heretofore experienced) either to discriminate, or to deviate from this rule.

JOHN A. SEITZ,

N. B. By the above arrangements there can be no cause for suspecting us of selling higher, and consequently we flatter ourselves with continuance of the custom of those who shall wish to purchase for Cash.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living by Benj. Hallow's on Hutton, a bay mare, eleven or twelve years old, thirteen hands high, with a star in her forehead, and some odd spots on each side, has an old bell on it, tied with a tow string, the bell has no clapper in it; posted and appraised to 60. 10s.

Thomas Richerson.

December 22d, 1830.

TAKE NOTICE, THAT we shall attend the commission, appointed by the county court of Pendleton county, on the 20th instant, at Edward Johnson's, and thence proceed to a walnut tree marked 18s, to perpetuate testimony concerning the calls of an entry, made in the name of Bartlett Seary, alias of Rachel Cook, and do such other acts as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

Gas. Littell, Wm. Gillispie.

4th April, 1831.

PUBLIC SALES OF LANDS.

It is hereby made known, that the

BELOW the late Miami River which have not been heretofore granted, will be offered at public vendue at Cincinnati, agreeably to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to amend the act, entitled an act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States, in the territory north-west of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river."

The vendue will commence on the first Monday of April next, and will continue from day to day for the term of three weeks, at the house of Mr. G. F. Yeatman, innkeeper in said town. Due attendance will be given by

An. St. CLAIR, Gov.

ISRAEL LUDLOW,

Register of the Land Office.

March 22d, 1831.

THE GENERAL INSTRUCTOR,

Containing the Office, Duty, and Authority, of Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Constables, within this Commonwealth.

This work is now published, and may be had, [bound] at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

RETURN OF SPRING.

HAIR, blooming, goodfellow, rising!

Thy blest return, as ever I sing,
Now aid my feeble lay;
I will not lie in faint euphony,
Willst nature's products, at thy shrine,
Their annual tribute pay.

Ere part from winter's frigid power,
Each blossom greets thee, and each flower;

While, foremost of the train,
By nature (art surpassing) drest,
Gleams thou in purest veil,
And speaks thy infant reign.

The cheering fun with warm divine,
Bids trees and shrubs, before thy shrine,
Their infant buds display;

Again the dreams refresh the plains,
So lately hushed in icy chains,
And, sparkling, bids his ray.

Enlivening zephyrs breathe around,
And infant glows the enamel'd ground,

With nature's varied hues;
Not so returns our youth decay'd,
Alas! nor air, nor fun, nor shade,
The spring of life renews.

The sun's too quick revolving beam,
Full soon dissolves the human dream,
And brings the appointed hour;

Too late we catch his faltering ray,
And mourn the life wasted day,
No longer in our power.

Then happy he whose lengthen'd night,
Purposes (by virtue's steady light)
A hope beyond the skies;

Where frowning winter ne'er shall come,
But every spring for ever bloom,
And furs eternal rite.

ANECDOTE.

The pride with which the nobility of France were accustomed to treat the plebeian race is well known: of this the following is a pleasant instance. The count de Lauzages was one morning going in an undress hackney coach; which was stopped in a narrow passage by the superb carriage of monsieur de B—, Intendant of province. The wife of the Intendant, who was with him was uncommonly ugly. "Pull back!" cried monsieur de B—, haughtily, to the hackney coachman. "Stand still!" answered the count, proudly. The Intendant hearing this, saw his mistake, apologized and pleaded that he had not seen the count. "What of that?" replied the antagonist. "Who are you, that you would assume so pompous a tone to the meanest individual?" The wife of the Intendant, shocked at such an insult, could not help remarking that this was not the politeness she should have expected from a man of quality; and put her head out of the coach as she spoke. "I beg your pardon madam," said the count, "had you but seen your face, the coachman, the horses, I, and the coach itself, would certainly have drawn back by instinct."

LANDS FOR SALE.

I am authorized to sell two tracts of LAND,

IN Madison county conveyed by Saml. E. Kirk to Elie Williams. One tract contains 250 acres lying on the fourth side of and adjoining the Kentucky river opposite the Cooper's lick. The other tract also contains 250 acres, granted as aforesaid; this tract lies about half a mile below the former, they were located and surveyed, at an early period by Joseph Lang, and regularly conveyed by him to Elie Williams. They are above Bourbonburgh, and are said to be of a good quality and well situated; one of the tracts has a tenant at present.

I will also sell 1577 acres of LAND on Big Reedy, patented to Jacob Ambrose of Bairdstown, in two grants; and 2000 acres on Beaver Creek a branch of the main fork of Licking in Bourbon county.

Any person inclining to purchase either of the above tracts of LAND, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber in Lexington.

C. Beatty.

COACH MAKING.

THE public are hereby informed that I carry on the COACH MAKING business in all its various branches, on Main street, Lexington, where those who please to favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner, and on moderate terms.

John Wyatt.

Lexington, March 19, 1801.

LANDS TO SELL.

At a Reasonable Price, viz.

1836 2 3 acres, in Montgomery county, bounded on the south by Red river, on the north by Beaver creek, and a branch of slate, the tract includes the whole Indian creek and its branches which afford many seats for mills, it is well timbered and watered with a great number of never failing springs be sides Indian creek, its soil is very fertile for cultivation the soil broken, it is intersected with fine bottom, with a little trouble and a small expense will enable profits out of cultivation may be got in some part of the tract. The title indisputable.

1646 1 3 acres, on the north side of the North fork of Kentucky river about 8 miles above the mouth, running up the river with the meanders thereof of 1000 poles when reduced to a straight line, the soil pretty level and rich. The title indisputable.

2367 1 2 acres on the waters of the North fork of Rock Castle river, Madison county.

300 acres, in Garrard county on White Oak run opposite the mouth of Hickman creek, the road to Danville crosses the tract N. E. & S. W. about 2 1/2 of a mile, it is of a very early entry.

418 acres, military land on the bank of Cumberland river joining the town of Clarksville well watered and timbered.

40 town lots and out lots in the field town of Clarksville.

6000 acres, of land in several small grants referred by the State of Virginia, and conveyed by two acts of Congress, lying on the bank of the river Kolkaski, near the town of the same name, territory N. W. of the Ohio.

2000 acres, military land in the Illinois grant N. W. of the Ohio, 9 1/2 poles from the river and opposite 18 miles inland which lies about 25 miles above Louisville, the tract is not far from a flourishing settlement in the grant.

N. B. Negroes, Produce, Merchandise, Lotts & Houses in Lexington, Paris or Danville will be taken in part; a good plantation between Lexington and Mount Sterling will command a profitable bargain for the purchaser of a considerable quantity of said lands. For further information apply to

P. D. Robert,
High street Lexington.

TO LEASE.

For one or more years.

A VALUABLE FARM,

OF ninety or one hundred acres, cleared land, a good apple and peach orchard, meadow and pasture, a square log dwelling house, kitchen, barn, tables, &c. in good repair—situate in Mercer county, on Salt river, about seven miles below Harrodsburgh—Also a SMALL FARM adjoining the same, to be leased together or separate—Also ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY ACRES OF WOOD-LAND, to be leased for a term of years proportionate to the improvements person who takes the lease may agree to make thereon.

JAMES MACCOUN.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1800

FAYETTE COUNTY.

March Court of Quarter Sessions, 1801.

Thomas Oliver, John M. Boggs and Martha his wife, George Anderson and Rhoda his wife, Joseph Oliver, David Oliver and Nancy Oliver, heirs of Thomas Oliver, deceased, complainants,

against

George Underwood, defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance, agreeable to law and rules of this court, and it appearing to their satisfaction that he is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that he appear here on the 5th day of our next May court, and answer a bill of revivor filed against him by the said complainants, otherwise the same will be taken for confessed against him, that a copy of this order be published in some Kentucky newspaper according to law, another published some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington, and a third at the door of the court house in this county.

A copy

Teste

LEVI TODD, Clerk.

I WILL give immediate employment to three or four JOURNEYMEN TINNERS, who understand their business. I will also take two or three Boys from 15 to 18 years of age, as apprentices to the TIN and COPPERSMITHS businesses.

THOMAS REID,

12th, January. Lexington.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living at Mann's Lick about the 28th December last a Negro man named HARRY.

about 25 years of age, upwards of six feet high, very likely, active and well made, has a variety of clothing with him, among which is the following. A new green broad cloth coat, swan down jacket, gingham do. white shirts, new leather overalls, calico hat, a new grey linen hunting shirt, old cloth overalls, strong new shoes, &c. &c. Any person who will secure the above negro in any Jail, so that I get him again, shall receive TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS reward, or the above reward if brought home, paid by me.

JAMES F. MOORE.

BLANKS

OF VARIOUS KINDS.

May be had at this office.

LAND FOR SALE.

I AM authorized by gentlemen of respectability in Philadelphia, to sell a tract one hundred and eighty thousand acres of LAND.

in different parts of this state,—some of it MILITARY LANDS south of Green river.—The payments will be made CASH. I will take a small part in CASH, the balance in HORSES, FLOUR, HEMP or TOBACCO; or allow a credit for three fourths of the purchase money, payable in one, two and three years.—A description of the LAND, and particulars of the terms may be had by applying to me in Lexington.

Thos. Bodley.

December 20th, 1800.

JUST OPENING.

AND FOR SALE IN LEXINGTON.

A General Assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD

WARE, & QUEENS WARE.

Which will be sold low for CASH or WHEAT delivered at the subscribers Mill, no credit need be asked.

GEORGE TEGARDEN.

Dec. 29th 1800.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of LAND.

OF about 1200 Acres, on Licking, six miles from the Ohio—it is Good Farming Land, and will be sold together, or divided into smaller tracts, to suit the purchaser.—The terms will be low for CASH and TOBACCO.—Apply to

Geo. Poyzer.

Lexington, 17th Jan. 1801.

FOR SALE.

THE Property lately occupied in this town, by Mr. Arthur Thompson, and at present by Mr. Dellum, consisting of Two New Story

FRAME HOUSES,

Neatly finished, large and convenient Cellars, a large frame Stable and Kitchen, good Smoke House, and Three Lots belonging to the above premises. Also two hundred acres of GOOD QUALITY LAND, lying on the head of Salt River, about seven miles from this town; the title clear of every kind of dispute; the Land is well watered, but entirely unimproved. A liberal credit will be given for the payment, and the whole amount will be received in Produce. The terms will be made known by application to Messrs. Cochran & Thurby, merchants, of Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Danville.

J. BIRNEY.

Danville, 9th February, 1801

DAVID REID,

SADDLER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed his shop from the corner of Main and Cross streets, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. Pew, opposite the Presbyterian meeting house, where he now lives, and intends carrying on his business as usual; he flatters himself from his unremitting attention to business, and the opportunity he has had of acquiring a general knowledge of it, fill to hold his share of the public esteem.

Lexington, Feb. 16th 1801.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted.

A few tons of good Merchantable

HEMP

wanted, for which a generous price will be given.

Good wages will be given to five or six JOURNEYMEN ROPE-MAKERS.

PETER JANUARY.

This is to notify all and every person,

THAT I have a note out, that was

given to a certain William Harris, then living at the mouth of Sciota river, the note was given for the delivery of two hundred gallons of Whisky at March's tavern at Middlesboro, on or before the 6th day of September 1800, which I have complied with, but said Harris has failed to return said note as he promised, the note was taken by Wm. Leavy in Lexington, any person trading for said note, may expect to lose it, for it has been paid according to bargain by me.

John Kellar.

Jessamine county, March 23d, 1801.

STONES FERRY.

AND a convenient and well constructed HOUSE, with large STABLES, will be rented for one or more years; with the ferry may also be had a good ferryman—Brandy, Whiskey, Corn, Bacon, and other articles for supplying the tavern, and said possession given immediately, some GROUND may also be had for cultivation; for terms apply immediately to

Green clay.

March 27th, 1801.

TO RENT.

THE PLACE WHEREON I NOW LIVE, AT the crossing of main Eagle creek, fifteen miles from Georgetown, on the road to Cincinnati. There is a good beaver log house, fifty feet long, four good fire places, a good log stable and barn, good kitchen, with a number of small cabins; about thirty-six acres of cleared land, ten of which is meadow, two grafts licks joining the house. The advantage of the place for a public house & range for stock, is generally known. Possession can be had immediately—the terms may be known by applying to Mr. Warren c/o Georgetown or to the subscriber in Frankfort.

John Hunter.

N. B. Any person renting immediately, can be

united with a quantity of water vegetables.

A Favorable Opportunity

IS again offered those indebted to JORDAN jun. to discharge their respective balances, as

Hemp, Flour, or 18
Wheat, Tobacco,

Will be taken in payment.—This method is preferred to the disagreeable alternative of bringing suits, and will be a means of saving those that are delinquent, much expense. This therefore expected that they will avail themselves of this opportunity, nor longer postpone the payment of their just debts.

John Jordan jun.

AN ELEGANT

Additional assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Just received by

John Jordan jun. & Co.

Lexington, 8th Dec. 1800.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the first instant from my plantation, a likely well formed yellow bay

HORSE,

about 15 hands high, six or seven years old, with a small star in his forehead, one white hind foot, a black lift down his back and rump, trots, paces and canters, not branded that I recollect. As this is the fourth horse which has been stolen from me in three years and upwards; and as I very much suspect the same party for committing all the felonies, I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and prosecute to conviction the offender.

JOHN BRECKINRIDGE.

Fayette, 24th March, 1801.

PRICE—For Sale,

AT the Kentucky Vine Yard, about

five miles above the mouth of Hickman, on the Kentucky river, a Quantity of EXCELLENT RICE—those who will purchase 100 lbs. or upwards shall be furnished at six pence per pound, delivered either at the Vine Yard, or at the mouth of Hickman.

J. J. Dufour.

March 24th, 1801.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

INTENDS carrying on the STONE MASONS BUSINESS, in all its various branches, and as he has a great quantity of work already undertaken, and intends to become a resident of Greene county, he has concluded to take THREE or FOUR APPRENTICES, to be taught in the above branch of business, great encouragement will be given to those who will come well recommended, as none else need apply.

Robt. Ball.

March, 1801.

A CAUTION.

WHEREAS, I passed my bond to a certain James Combs, of Gay county, dated the 22d day of November 1797, for two hundred and eighty pounds, fifty pounds of which was payable in August following, and fifty pounds payable annually thereafter, until the whole amount was discharged; which bond was given for the purchase of one thousand acres of land, and as I have since discovered that the said Combs had no claim to the said land, consequently can make no title to the same; I do forever all persons from taking an assignment thereon, as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

Jacob Smifer

Bourbon county, March 28th, 1801.

JOHN HOWARD.

THE relation of John Howard of St. Mary's County, Maryland, fearful some injury may have happened him, and anxious to be informed of his situation, he has concluded to acquaint him and all other persons, to communicate to them at the place aforesaid, any thing respecting him—A letter addressed to him is now in the post office, in Washington, Malton county.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT Mr. John Blackmore or myself will attend with Commissioners appointed by Scott county court, at the head spring of Eagle creek, in the county of Scott, on Monday the 27th day of April, in order to prove the beginning of an entry made in the name of James Barnett, for 1000 acres of land, agreeable to law. Given under my hand this 24th day of April, 1801.

Nath. Ashby.

ROBERT SANDERS informs the public, that all persons who put names to Melzer by the season, who do not require pasture are to be charged only twenty dollars each with interest till the 15th of October next, if the money is not paid within the season.

April 4th, 1801.

NOTICE,

IS hereby given that I will attend with Commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, on the twenty fourth day of April next, (and continuing from day to day until the business is completed) at the beginning called for in an entry of 2000 acres in the name of Stephen French, made January 24th, 1783, on the waters of what is called Spring creek, a branch of Licking, it being a white oak marked H, standing on the bank of a lullable lick; for the purpose of taking depositions to perpetuate testimony to establish said entry, and to such other acts as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law, being interested in an entry that depends on said beginning.

John Karcher.

March 24th, 1801.